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# FROM CANTERBURY TO CONNECTICUT

*Compiled by*

EDGAR LEGARE PENNINGTON, S. T. D.



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## ERRATA

- Page 3, fourth line from foot: for *archepiscopal*  
read *archiepiscopal*;
- Page 4, first and second lines: for *archepiscopal*  
read *archiepiscopal*;
- Page 11, section 7, sixth line, for *or Worcester* read  
*of Worcester*;
- Page 12, section 9, third line, for *Launton* read  
*Taunton*;
- Page 36, section 52, fourth line, for *considered* read  
*consecrated*.

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# FROM CANTERBURY TO CONNECTICUT

A Study of the Links in the Apostolic  
Line of Succession  
between the Archiepiscopal See  
of Canterbury  
and  
the first Bishop Consecrated for Connecticut  
with Biographies of Archbishops  
Abbot, Laud, Sheldon, and Sancroft  
and of the intervening Bishops between them  
and  
Bishop Seabury

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Attention is called to the chart accompanying this monograph.

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# FROM CANTERBURY TO CONNECTICUT

## BISHOP SEABURY'S EPISCOPAL LINEAGE

The members of the Episcopal Church in America point with pride to their apostolic line as uniting the succession of the great Church of England with that of Scotland. Samuel Seabury was consecrated Bishop by the Nonjurors of Scotland, on the 14th of November, 1784. Three Scottish bishops laid their hands on his head — Robert Kilgour, Primus, Bishop of Aberdeen; Arthur Petrie, Bishop of Ross and Caithness; and John Skinner, Coadjutor Bishop of Aberdeen. A little over two years later, February 4th, 1787, two other American presbyters, William White and Samuel Provoost, received the laying on of hands; then the consecration took place at Lambeth Chapel, and the bishops participating were John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury; William Markham, Archbishop of York; Charles Moss, Bishop of Bath and Wells; and John Hinchcliffe, Bishop of Peterborough. More than three years afterwards, James Madison of Virginia was consecrated by Archbishop Moore of Canterbury, Bishop Beilby Porteus of London, and Bishop John Thomas of Rochester. In the consecration of Thomas John Claggett as Bishop of Maryland (September 17, 1792) — the first consecration of a bishop on American soil — all four bishops, Provoost, Seabury, White and Madison — took part; and thereby the union was effected.

Yet the Scottish line was of English origin, and the antecedents of Bishop Seabury may be traced to the Archbishops of Canterbury as well as to that numerous procession of bishops, whose interlocking hands have preserved the British Episcopate from the days which preceded the landing of Augustine at Kent. It is the object of this composition to trace Bishop Seabury and his consecrators back to the Archbishops of Canterbury who directly consecrated their episcopal "ancestors"; and we have found four points of direct contact with the archepiscopal see, in the persons of Archbishops George Abbot, William Laud, Gilbert Sheldon and William Sancroft. We have not gone back of the forenamed archbishops; had we done so we should have found that they and their co-consecrators

were lineally descended by episcopal succession from most of their arch-episcopal and episcopal predecessors. It is sufficient to establish connection with Canterbury and let the case rest.

Episcopacy was restored to Scotland after the close of Oliver Cromwell's domination, by the consecration of James Sharp, Andrew Fairfowl (Fairfoul, Fairfull), Robert Leighton, and James Hamilton, on the 15th day of December, 1661. They were all consecrated in Westminster Abbey, having been previously ordained deacons and priests, by Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury); George Morley, Bishop of Worcester (afterwards of Winchester); Richard Sterne (afterwards Archbishop of York); and Hugh Lloyd, Bishop of Llandaff. Archbishop William Juxon of Canterbury was unable to be present, because of his great age and infirmities; and Archbishop Accepted Frewen of York was prevented from attending. Thanks to the patient labours of the late Doctor William Stubbs, it is easy to trace the consecrators of the restored Scottish Episcopate back to the See of Canterbury; and it is found that they are all episcopal successors of either Archbishop George Abbot or Archbishop William Laud.

The newly made Scottish bishops returned to Scotland. On May 7th, 1662, three of them participated in six consecrations; on June 3rd of the same year, Doctor James Sharp and two of the bishops consecrated the month before advanced three more presbyters to the episcopate. Thus began the series of consecrations which have continued through the vicissitudes of the Scottish Church down to the present. After the Revolution of 1688, the Episcopal Church of Scotland was disestablished; but from December 15th, 1661, to September 4th, 1688, inclusive, there were no fewer than thirty-eight Scottish bishops consecrated.

Unfortunately the Diocesan Records and Registers from 1662 to 1688 have been lost; and all attempts to ascertain the bishops who assisted at the consecrations since 1662 have failed, save for a few exceptions. Perceval states in his "Apology for the Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession":

"It is with regret that I find myself unable to give more particulars of the Consecrations in Scotland between 1662 and 1688. A collection of Ecclesiastical Records belonging to the Church of Scotland, which had been deposited by Bishop Campbell (43) in the Library of Sion College, London, was burnt in the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament, where it had been taken for some purpose of inquiry. These records (I am informed) related to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, and would probably have furnished information of the consecrations in that Archbishopric. It is possible that the Registers of St. Andrews



may be still in existence, though it is not at present known where."

John Parker Lawson, in his "History of the Scottish Episcopal Church from the Revolution to the Present Time," has inserted in the long list of blanks the names of two of the consecrators of two bishops in 1674 (more properly 1675); and evidence regarding the 1664 consecrations has been discovered since Lawson's time. On the scanty evidence before us, at least one of the consecrators of the post-Revolution Episcopate can be traced without a break to the Restoration of 1661. Bishop John Paterson, who participated in two consecrations in 1705, was himself consecrated by Bishop Robert Leighton, one of the original Restoration group.

After Episcopacy was disestablished in Scotland, three of the Scottish bishops of the old regime — John Paterson, Robert Douglas, and Alexander Rose — continued to consecrate. By such means, they perpetuated the succession. Paterson, as we have noted, had been consecrated by Bishop Leighton. The consecrators of Bishops Douglas and Ross are not known; but it may be conjectured that by the time they were consecrated — one being the thirty-second and the other the thirty-fifth in the Scottish succession — the Scottish line had become interlaced. In all probability, the antecedents of Bishops Douglas and Ross involved the majority of the bishops previously consecrated. In this study, however, we are confining ourselves to the succession of Leighton and Paterson, as it is sufficient to establish the chain.

George Hickes, the English Nonjuror, was consecrated bishop by three deprived English bishops — William Lloyd, formerly Bishop of Norwich; Francis Turner, formerly Bishop of Ely; and Thomas White, formerly Bishop of Peterborough. Bishop Lloyd had been consecrated by Archbishop Gilbert Sheldon, while both Bishops Turner and White had been consecrated by Archbishop William Sancroft.

In 1712, George Hickes joined with the Scottish Nonjuror line in the consecration of James Gadderar; thus the English and Scottish successions were joined, and two more archiepiscopal antecedents were introduced — Sheldon and Sancroft. Gadderar took part in three subsequent consecrations; and by the time of Samuel Seabury's consecration, the Scottish line was interlaced with the English line at least a dozen times.

Short biographical notices of the archbishops and bishops known to be the episcopal "ancestors" of Bishop Seabury are given. The Scottish bishops from 1662 to 1688, who are not fairly well known to have been in the direct line of succession, are omitted, although the writer has little doubt that most of them were part of Doctor Seabury's apostolic lineage.

## RECAPITULATION

- A. Episcopacy was restored to Scotland, December 15th, 1661, when James Sharp, Andrew Fairfowl, Robert Leighton, and James Hamilton were consecrated Bishops by Gilbert Sheldon (later Archbishop of Canterbury), George Morley, Richard Sterne, and Hugh Lloyd. The episcopal lineage of these four consecrators may be traced to Archbishop George Abbot and Archbishop William Laud.
- B. From the restored Scottish line were descended by apostolic succession:
  - (a) Alexander Rose (or Ross) — 1647(?)—March 20, 1720 — Bishop of Moray, 1687; of Edinburgh, 1688; deprived by Act abolishing Episcopacy, 1689.
  - (b) John Paterson — 1632-Dec. 9, 1708 — Bishop of Galloway, 1675; of Edinburgh, 1679; nominated to Glasgow, 1687; banished.
  - (c) Robert Douglas — 1625(?)—April 22, 1716 — Bishop of Brechin, 1682; of Dunblane, 1684; deprived at the Revolution.
- C. Bishops Rose, Paterson, and Douglas, deprived because of their adherence to King James II, in the Revolution of 1688, continued to consecrate bishops; and their succession was blended with the English Nonjuror succession, February 24th, 1712, at the consecration of James Gadderar.
- D. JAMES GADDERAR was consecrated by:
  - (a) George Hickes (English Nonjuror bishop).
  - (b) Archibald Campbell (who had been consecrated by Bishops Rose and Douglas).
  - (c) John Falconar (who had been consecrated by Bishops Rose and Douglas).
- E. GEORGE HICKES had been consecrated at Westminster, February 24, 1693/94, by:
  - (a) William Lloyd, deprived Bishop of Norwich (consecrated, 1675, by Archbishop Gilbert Sheldon of Canterbury).
  - (b) Francis Turner, deprived Bishop of Ely (consecrated, 1683, by William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury).
  - (c) Thomas White, deprived Bishop of Peterborough (consecrated, 1685, by Archbishop Sancroft of Canterbury).
- F. From the union of the Scottish Nonjuror line (represented by Bishops Campbell, Falconar, Sage) with the English Nonjuror line (represented by Hickes), flowed the augmented succession, later to include Robert Kilgour, Arthur Petrie, and John Skinner, who consecrated Samuel Seabury, November 14, 1784 — the first Bishop of the American Church.
- G. Those who consecrated the first American bishop had contact with

the See of Canterbury through the following Archbishops:

(a) George Abbot (October 29, 1562-August 4, 1633).

(b) William Laud (October 7, 1573-January 10, 1645).

(c) Gilbert Sheldon (July 19, 1598-November 9, 1677).

(d) William Sancroft (January 30, 1616/17-November 24, 1693).

## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON THE BISHOPS

### 1. GEORGE ABBOT (Oct 29, 1562-Aug. 4, 1633).

Born at Guildford, 30 miles southwest of London. Studied at Balliol College, Oxford (B. A., 1582; probationer fellow, 1583; M. A., 1585; B. D., 1593; D. D., 1597). Ordained in 1585; remained at Oxford as tutor, and became known as an able preacher and lecturer with strong Puritan sympathies. Master of University College, 1597; Dean of Winchester, 1600; vice-chancellor of the University; 1600, 1603, 1605. Consecrated Bishop of Lichfield, Dec. 3, 1609, by Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury; Launcelot Andrewes, Bishop of Ely; and Richard Neile, Bishop of Rochester. Bishop of London, 1610. Archbishop of Canterbury, 1611. Much opposed to "popery," and favourable to Calvinism. Not popular with the Anglican party. In 1621, he accidentally killed a game-keeper while hunting. This deeply grieved him, but it was used to annoy him by his opponents. While austere and fanatical, he was faithful to his duty as he understood it, charitable to the poor, and a patron of learning. He was a member of the Oxford New Testament Company for the version of 1611 — the group to which the translation of the four Gospels, Acts, and the Apocalypse was assigned. Through him Cyril Lucar presented the *Codex Alexandrinus* to King Charles I. He died at Croydon, 10 miles south of London.

His writings include:

Quaestiones sex, totidem Praelectionibus in Schola Theologicae Oxoniae, pro Forma habitis, discussae et disceptatae Anno 1597. Oxford, 1598.

Exposition upon the Prophet Jonah. London, 1600.

Treatise of the perpetual Visibility and Succession of the true Church in all Ages. London, 1624.

Briefe Description of the whole World. London, 1634.

(The New Schaff-Herzog Religious Encyclopedia, I, 5; Lowndes: Bibliographer's Manual).

### 2. NICHOLAS FELTON ( 1556-Oct. 5, 1626).

Son of a sailor. Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1583; M. A., 1584; D. D., 1602. Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1616. Conse-

crated Bishop of Bristol, Dec. 14, 1617, by Archbishop George Abbot of Canterbury; Marc' Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spolatte; John King, Bishop of London; Launcelot Andrewes, Bishop of Ely; John Buckridge, Bishop of Rochester; and John Overall, Bishop of Lichfield. Master of Pembroke, 1617-19. Bishop of Ely, 1619. Favoured the Puritans. Compiled the statutes for Merchant Taylors' in reference to annual probation days. Helped to translate the Epistles for the Authorized Version of the Bible. (Dictionary of National Biography, XVIII, 308).

3. JOHN WILLIAMS (March 25, 1582-March 25, 1650).

Son of Edmund Williams of Conway. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B. A., 1601; fellow, 1603; M. A., 1605). Received living of Honington, Suffolk, 1605. Prebendary of Hereford, 1612. B. D., 1613. Prebendary and precentor of Lincoln, 1613; prebendary of Peterborough, 1616. D. D., 1617. Dean of Salisbury, 1619; of Westminster, 1620. Consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, Nov. 11, 1621, by Archbishop George Abbot of Canterbury; John Thornborough, Bishop of Worcester; Nicholas Felton, Bishop of Ely; John Howson, Bishop of Oxford; Theophilus Field, Bishop of Llandaff. Lord Keeper, on the fall of Bacon. Gained the favour of Buckingham, and acted as his adviser. Preached a sermon on "Great Britain's Solomon" at the solemn funeral of King James I at Westminster Abbey. Required to give up the Great Seal, Oct. 25, 1626. Had been regarded by King Charles I with distrust ever since his accession. Lax in the discharge of his duty as bishop; seems never to have resided in his diocese. Retired to his manor at Buckden, where he lived in considerable state. Took the popular side in condemning arbitrary imprisonment by the sovereign. A case was preferred against him in the Star Chamber of revealing state secrets, to which was added, in 1635, a charge of subornation of perjury. He was condemned to pay a fine of £10,000, to be deprived of the temporalities of all his benefices, and to be imprisoned during the King's pleasure. Imprisoned in the Tower of London, 1637-40. Condemned in 1639 by the Star Chamber for libelling Archbishop William Laud; heavily fined. Recovered his liberty in 1641 on the demand of the House of Lords, who maintained that as a peer he was entitled to be summoned to Parliament. In Dec., 1641, the King, anxious to conciliate public opinion, appointed him Archbishop of York. One of the 12 bishops impeached by the Commons for high treason (Dec., 1641); and committed to the Tower. Released on an undertaking not to go to Yorkshire, a promise which he did not observe. Enthroned at York



Minster, June, 1642. On the outbreak of the Civil War, after visiting Conway in the Royalist interest, he joined the King at Oxford. Returned to Wales. Finding that Sir John Owen, acting on the King's orders, had seized certain property in Conway Castle that had been deposited with the Archbishop for safe-keeping, he went over to the Parliamentary side, and assisted in the recapture of Conway Castle in November, 1646. A generous benefactor of St. John's College, Cambridge. His biography was printed at London, 1693; it was written by John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (*Scrinia reserata: the Life of Archbishop Williams*).

(Dictionary of National Biography, LXI, 414; Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th ed., XXIII, 624; W. H. Hutton: A history of the English Church from the Accession of Charles I to the Death of Anne).

4. ROBERT WRIGHT (                      1560-Aug. ? 1643).

B. A., Trinity College, Oxford, 1580; fellow, 1581; M. A., 1584; D. D., 1597; canon residentiary and treasurer of Wells, 1601; chaplain to Queen Elizabeth; chaplain in ordinary to King James I. First warden of Wadham College, Oxford, 1613. Consecrated Bishop of Bristol, March 23, 1623, by Archbishop George Abbot of Canterbury; Launcelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester; John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln; and Valentine Carey, Bishop of Exeter. Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1632. Acted with Archbishop Laud in the crises of 1640 and after. Committed to the Tower of London for participation in the protest of the eleven bishops, 1641. Died at Eccleshall Hall during the siege by Sir William Brereton. (Dictionary of National Biography, LXIII, 123).

5. WALTER CURLL (                      1575-                      1647).

Entered at Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1592; fellow; D. D., 1612; chaplain to King James I. Dean of Lichfield, 1621. Consecrated Bishop of Rochester, Sept. 7, 1628, by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury; Richard Neile, Bishop of Winchester; John Buckridge, Bishop of Ely; Francis White, Bishop of Carlisle. Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1629. Bishop of Winchester, 1632. Helped to defend Winchester Castle against Cromwell, 1645. Compelled to surrender; and deprived of his private property and episcopal income, 1645. A sermon preached by Bishop Curll at Whitehall, before King James I, Apr. 28, 1622, was printed, together with "Some Account of the Life of Dr. Walter Curll, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Almoner to King Charles I," in 1712.

(Dictionary of National Biography, XIII, 331; Lowndes: Bibliographer's Manual).

6. WILLIAM LAUD (Oct. 7, 1573-Jan. 10, 1645).

Born at Reading; son of a clothier; Studied at St. John's College Oxford (B. A., 1594; M. A., 1598; D. D., 1608). Ordained in 1601. Became chaplain to the Earl of Devonshire, 1603. Vicar of Stanford, Northamptonshire, 1607; and chaplain to Richard Neile, afterwards Archbishop of York. Rector of Cuxton in Kent, 1610. President of St. John's College, Oxford, 1611. His position there was difficult; the Oxford of his day being Calvinistic, while Laud was equally hostile to Roman Catholics and Presbyterians. Archdeacon of Huntingdon, 1615. Dean of Gloucester, 1616. There he roused opposition by directing that the altar, placed through Puritan influence in the center of the choir, should be restored to its ancient position against the eastern wall. Prebendary of Winchester, 1621. Consecrated Bishop of St. David's, Nov. 18, 1621, by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury; John Thornborough, Bishop of Worcester; Nicholas Felton, Bishop of Ely; George Carleton, Bishop of Chichester; John Howson, Bishop of Oxford; Theophilus Field, Bishop of Llandaff. Became predominant in the English Church in the reign of King Charles I. Sought to force his own views on the entire body of the Church. Excited considerable antipathy. Dean of the Chapel Royal, 1626. Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1626. Privy-councillor, 1627. Bishop of London, 1628. Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1629. Archbishop of Canterbury, 1633, on the death of George Abbot. Received the offer of a cardinal's hat, but refused. Entered energetically on his duties as head of the Church of England. The use of the Prayer Book was enforced; dignity of worship was insisted upon; churches were repaired; aggressive Puritanism was checked. Insisted upon certain ritualistic practices, such as bowing at the name of Jesus. Had the altars placed at the eastern wall of the church, thus distinguishing them from the Puritan communion tables. Urged healthful recreation on Sunday, as contrasted with Puritan asceticism. For these things he was violently assailed. Incurred the hostility of the Queen by his protest against the favoritism shown her Roman Catholic co-religionists. Attempted to force ritualism on the Scotch churches, which were strongly Presbyterian, with disastrous results, leading to riots in the churches and to the renewal of the Solemn League and Covenant in 1638. Impeached of high treason by the House of Commons, 1640; and placed in confinement. Prisoner in the Tower, March 1, 1641 to May 31, 1643.



Resigned the chancellorship of the University of Oxford, June 28, 1641; William Prynne printed damaging extracts from the Archbishop's diary during his incarceration. Tried, 1644. Beheaded, 1645, on Tower Hill. A munificent patron of learning, giving 1300 manuscripts to Oxford and founding a chair of Arabic which is still in existence. He was regarded by the Puritans as narrow and cruel, and by the Anglicans as a martyr. His faults were those of his age; and his sincerity and adherence to what he believed right are beyond question. He regarded Puritanism as injurious to the Church; on the other hand he rejected Roman Catholicism as overladen with accretions not recognized by early Christianity.

"A Relation of the Conference betweene William Lavvd, then Lord Bishop of St. Davids and Mr. Fisher the Jesuite, with an Answer to such Exceptions as A. C. takes against it," was published in London in 1639. Several of Laud's writings were published posthumously. His collected works were published in 7 volumes, 1847-1860. The bibliography is large.

(The New Schaff-Herzog Religious Encyclopedia, VI, 421-422; Dictionary of National Biography, XXXII, 185).

#### 7. WILLIAM JUXON (Oct. ? , 1582-June 4, 1663).

Born probably at Chichester; educated at Merchant Taylors' School, London, and at St. John's College, Oxford (B. C. L., 1603; D. C. L., 1622). Vicar of St. Giles, Oxford, 1609-1616. Rector of Somerton, 1615. President of St. John's College, Oxford, 1621-1633. Vice-chancellor, 1626-1627. Chaplain-in-ordinary to King Charles I. Dean of Worcester, 1627. Consecrated Bishop of London, Oct. 27, 1633, by William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury; Richard Neile, Archbishop of York; Francis White, Bishop of Ely; William Murray, Bishop of Llandaff; John Bowle, Bishop of Rochester; John Bancroft, Bishop of Oxford. On March 6, 1636, he became Lord High Treasurer, a difficult post. He resigned the treasurership in May, 1641. As Bishop of London, he directed the restoration of St. Paul's and enforced conformity without giving offence. Summoned as a witness against Strafford, whose attainder he advised King Charles I to veto. During the Civil War, he lived undisturbed at Fulham Palace; and his advice was often sought by the King. Attended the King at Newport and during his trial; received his last words on the scaffold. Deprived of his see in 1649; and retired to Little Compton in Gloucestershire. At the restoration of King Charles II, he became Archbishop of Canterbury. He died at Lambeth; and was buried in the chapel of St. John's College, Oxford. He rebuilt the great hall

at Lambeth Palace, and left £7,000 to St. John's College, Oxford. He had a reputation for strict honesty, loyalty to the Church and King, and great charity to the poor.

(The New Schaff-Herzog Religious Encyclopedia, VI, 288; Dictionary of National Biography, XXX, 233; Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th ed., XIII, 231).

8. MATTHEW WREN (Dec. 23, 1585-Apr. 24, 1667).

B. A., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1605; fellow, 1605; M. A., 1608; incorporated at Oxford, 1608; chaplain to Prince Charles, 1622. D. D., Cambridge, 1623; D. D., Oxford, 1636. Prebendary of Winchester, 1623. Master of Peterhouse, 1635. Dean of Windsor and registrar of the Garter, 1628. Clerk of the closet, 1633. Governor of Charterhouse, London, 1634. Consecrated Bishop of Hereford, March 8, 1635, by William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury; Richard Neile, Archbishop of York; Walter Curll, Bishop of Winchester; Francis White, Bishop of Ely; Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter; William Murray, Bishop of Llandaff. Bishop of Norwich, 1635. Dean of Chapel Royal, London, 1636-1641. Bishop of Ely, 1638. Acted under the supervision of Archbishop Laud; tried to enforce uniformity of ritualistic practices. Incurred much unpopularity. Charged by the House of Commons Committee, July 5, 1641, with having excommunicated, deprived, or punished within two years "fifty godly, learned and faithful ministers," and with having practised superstition in his own person. Imprisoned in the Tower of London, 1642-1660. Uncle of Christopher Wren.

(Dictionary of National Biography, LXIII, 94; W. H. Hutton: A History of the English Church from the Accession of Charles I to the Reign of Anne).

9. ROBERT SKINNER (Feb. 10, 1591-June 14, 1670).

Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, 1613; M. A., 1614; D. D. by diploma, 1636. Rector of Pitsford and chaplain in ordinary, 1628, of Launton, 1631. Consecrated Bishop of Bristol, Jan. 15, 1637, by William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury; Willian Juxon, Bishop of London; Francis White, Bishop of Ely; John Bancroft, Bishop of Oxford; Matthew Wren, Bishop of Norwich. Bishop of Oxford, 1641-1663. Bishop of Worcester, 1663-1670. Committed to the Tower of London for protest, 1641. Sequestered during the Commonwealth; but licensed to preach. Conferred orders.

(Dictionary of National Biography, LII, 347).

10. JOHN WARNER (Sept. ? , 1581-Oct. 14, 1666).

Elected demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1599; fellow, 1604-1610; M. A., 1605; D. D., 1616. Beneficed in London, 1614; and Kent, 1619. Prebendary of Canterbury, 1619. A violent royalist. Dean of Lichfield, 1633-1637. Consecrated Bishop of Rochester, Sept. 3, 1637, by William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury; William Juxon, Bishop of London; Walter Curll, Bishop of Winchester; John Bancroft, Bishop of Oxford; William Roberts, Bishop of Bangor. Attended Charles I at York, 1640. Attended convocation, and joined in framing new canons, 1640. Impeached, August, 1641; imprisoned December, 1641. Excluded from the House of Lords, February, 1642. Ejected from his see, 1643. Suffered severely because of his attachment to royalty. Published a pamphlet against the sale of Church lands, 1646; and one on the abhorrence of the King's execution, February, 1649. Restored to his see, 1660; and to Parliament, 1661. Benefactor of Bromley College, Kent. Founded exhibitions for Scottish Episcopalians in Balliol College, Oxford. Besides the above-mentioned publications and in addition to sermons, Dr. Warner published in 1656 a Letter to Dr. Jeremy Taylor concerning the Chapter Of Original Sin in the Usus Necessarium. (Dictionary of National Biography, LIX, 394; Allibone's Dictionary of Authors).

11. BRIAN DUPPA (Mar. 10, 1588-Mar. 26, 1662).

Educated at Westminster. Student of Christ Church, 1605; and fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, 1612. M. A., 1614; D.D., 1625. Dean of Christ Church, 1629-1638. Vice-chancellor, 1632 and 1633. Chancellor of Salisbury, 1634. Tutor to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester. Consecrated Bishop of Chester, June 17, 1638, by William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury; Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham; Robert Wright, Bishop of Lichfield; John Bancroft, Bishop of Oxford; Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely. Bishop of Salisbury, 1641. Corresponded with Gilbert Sheldon and Sir Edward Hyde on the re-establishment of Episcopacy, 1659. Bishop of Winchester, 1660. Lord Almoner, Benefactor of his colleges and bishoprics. Visited by King Charles II. on his death-bed.

In 1674 there was published his Holy Rules or Helps to Devotion, both in Prayer and Practice; in two parts. During his life Dappa had published sermons and other writings.

(Dictionary of National Biography, XVI., 242; Allibone's Dictionary of Authors; Lowndes: Bibliographer's Manual).

12 JOHN TOWERS ( -Jan. 10, 1649).

Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, 1608; M. A., 1606; D. D., *per literas regias*, Oxford, 1624. Held numerous preferments. Dean of Peterborough, 1630. Prebendary of Westminster, 1634. Consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, Jan. 13, 1639, by William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury; William Juxon, Bishop of London; Walter Curll, Bishop of Winchester; Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely; John Warner, Bishop of Rochester. Supporter of the Royal prerogative. Follower of Laud. Signed the bishops' protest, 1641. Imprisoned by the Parliament.  
(Dictionary of National Biography, LVII., 90).

13. JOHN PRIDEAUX (Sept. 17, 1578-July 19, 1650).

Born at Stowford, Devonshire. Matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford (B. A., 1600; M. A., 1603; B. D., 1611; D. D., 1612). Took orders soon after receiving his Master's degree. Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, 1612-1642. Regius professor of divinity, 1615-1641. Canon of Christ Church, 1616. Vicar of Chalgrove and Canon at Salisbury, 1620. Rector of Ewelme, 1629. Vice-chancellor of Oxford University, 1619-1621; 1624-1626; 1641-1643. Consecrated Bishop of Worcester, Dec. 19, 1641, by John Williams, Archbishop of York; William Juxon, Bishop of London; Walter Curll, Bishop of Winchester; Robert Wright, Bishop of Lichfield. A loyalist. He maintained himself in his see until the end of the war, when he took refuge with his son-in-law, Henry Sutton, rector of Bredon. There he spent his last years in poverty. A diligent writer, mainly in Latin; his theological works show a dislike of Arminianism.

Allibone lists the following publications of Dr. Prideaux:—

- (a) *Hypomnemata, Logica, Rhetorica, Physica, Metaphysica, Pneumatica, Ethica, Politica, Oeconomica.*
- (b) *Lectiones decem de totidem Religionis Capitibus*, 1626.
- (c) *Orationes novem*, 1626.
- (d) *Tabulae ad Grammatica Graeca Introductoriae*, 1629, 1639.
- (e) *Doctrine of the Sabbath* (translated into English, 1634)—an important work.
- (f) *20 Sermons.* Oxford, 1636.
- (g) *9 Sermons*, 1641.
- (h) *Lectiones XXII. de totidem Religionis Capitibus, &c.*
- (i) *Fasciculus Controversarium Theologicarum.* ("A very useful work"—Dr. Parr).
- (j) *Scholasticae Theologiae Syntagma Mnemonicum*, 1651.
- (k) *Conciliorum Synopsis*, 1651.



- (l) History of Successions in States, Countries, or Families, 1653.
- (m) Euchologia; or, "The Doctrine of Practical Prayer"—very important; several times republished.
- (n) The Doctrine of Conscience, 1656.
- (o) Manuductio ad Theologiam Polemicam, 1657.
- (p) Tractatus de Sabbato, 1658.
- (q) Sacred Eloquence, 1659.

Wood's *Athenae Oxoniensis* eulogises Prideaux:—"All that knew him esteemed him a noted artist, a plentiful fountain of all sorts of learning, an excellent linguist, a person of a prodigious memory, and so profound a divine that they have been pleased to entitle him 'columna fidei orthodoxae, and malleus haeresicus, patrum pater, and ingens scholae, and academiae oraculum.' " Although he was in his latter days obliged to convert his furniture and books into bread for his family, Fuller says in his *Worthies*:—"Such as deny bishops to be peers would have conceived this bishop a prince if present at his interment, with the number and quality of persons attending his funeral."

(Dictionary of National Biography, XLVI., 354-356; The New Schaff-Herzog Religious Encyclopedia, IX., 247; Allibone's Dictionary of Authors).

#### 14. HENRY KING (Jan. 16, 1592-Sept. 30, 1669).

Eldest son of Dr. John King (1559-1621), Bishop of London, described by King James I. as "the King of Preachers," and by Chief Justice Coke as "the best speaker in the Star-chamber in his time." Born at Wornall, Buckinghamshire. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford (M. A., 1614). Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, 1616; Archdeacon of Colchester, 1617. A royal chaplain, 1617. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, 1624. D. D., 1625. Dean of Rochester, 1639. Consecrated Bishop of Chichester, Feb. 4, 1642, by William Juxon, Bishop of London; Walter Curll, Bishop of Winchester; John Warner, Bishop of Rochester; John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester. He was a friend of Izaak Walton, Jenson, and Donne. He published a number of sermons, between 1621 and 1665; an Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, 1628; the Psalms in metre, 1651; and some Latin, Greek, and English poems. "The greater part of his poetry (which was either written at an early age, or as a relaxation from severer studies) is neat, and uncommonly elegant" (Henry Headley).

(Dictionary of National Biography, XXXI., 133; Allibone's Dictionary of Authors).

15. ACCEPTED FREWEN (May ? 1588-Mar. 28, 1664).

Eldest son of John Frewen (1558-1628), eminent Puritan divine. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1612; M. A. 1612. Chaplain to Lord Digby (Bristol) in Spain. Chaplain to the King and Canon of Canterbury, 1625. President of Magdalen, 1629-1643. Dean of Gloucester, 1631. Mainly instrumental in presentation of University plate to King Charles I., 1642. Consecrated Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, April, 1644, by John Williams, Archbishop of York; Robert Skinner, Bishop of Oxford; Brian Duppa, Bishop of Salisbury; John Towers, Bishop of Peterborough; John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester. His estates declared forfeited by Parliament, 1652. Prescribed by Oliver Cromwell. Archbishop of York, 1660-1664. Benefactor of Magdalen College, Oxford. (Dictionary of National Biography, XX., 271).

16. GILBERT SHELDON (July 19, 1598-Nov. 9, 1677).

Born at Ashbourn (13 miles northwest of Derby). Studied at Trinity College, Oxford (B. A., 1617; M. A., 1620; fellow of All Souls', 1622; B. D., 1628; D. D., 1634). Ordained, 1622; almost immediately becoming domestic chaplain to Thomas, Lord Coventry. Prebendary of Gloucester, 1632. Vicar of Hackney, 1633. Rector of Oddington, Oxford, and of Ickford, Buckingham, 1636. Rector of Newington, Oxford, 1639, having been meanwhile warden of All Souls' since 1626. He was a strong anti-Puritan, and was ejected from his wardenship by the Parliamentary visitors in 1648, being imprisoned for resisting the attempt to take his lodgings. Restored to his office in 1659. Friend of Hyde and Falkland. Took part in negotiations at Uxbridge, 1644; and attended King Charles I. at Oxford, Newmarket, and in the Isle of Wight. During the exile of Charles II., Sheldon was constant in his efforts in behalf of the prince, and on the Restoration stood in high favour. He was consecrated Bishop of London, Oct. 28, 1660, in Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, by Brian Duppa, Bishop of Winchester; Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York; Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely; John Warner, Bishop of Rochester; and Henry King, Bishop of Chichester. The Savoy Conferences were held at his lodging. Archbishop of Canterbury, 1663. Although he was elected Chancellor of Oxford University, 1667, he was not installed, and resigned 1669. He built and endowed the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford. Prominent adviser of King Charles II. Severe against dissenters, but frequently protected them. Remained at Lambeth during the plague. Active and liberal promoter of the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Greatly



interested in the Church beyond the seas. Encouraged Anthony à Wood, the historian of Oxford. His episcopal career was one of great fidelity to duty. Most marked were his benefactions, both to the poor and in behalf of public interests. His total benefactions were said to have exceeded £72,000—an enormous sum for those times. His only published work is a sermon before the King, June 20, 1660, though a considerable body of manuscripts is extant.

(The New Schaff-Herzog Religious Encyclopedia, X., 390; Dictionary of National Biography, LII., 24; W. H. Hutton: A History of the English Church from the Accession of Charles I. to the Reign of Anne).

17. HUMFREY HENCHMAN (Dec. ? 1592-Oct. 7, 1675).

M. A., Christ's College, Cambridge, 1616; D. D., 1628; fellow of Clare Hall, 1616-1623. Canon and precentor of Salisbury, 1623. Rector of Isle of Portlant. Deprived during rebellion. Assisted King Charles II. to escape after Worcester, 1651. Consecrated Bishop of Salisbury at Westminster, Oct. 28, 1660, by Brian Duppa, Bishop of Winchester; Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York; Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely; John Warner, Bishop of Rochester; and Henry King, Bishop of Chichester. Took influential part in Savoy Conference, 1661. Bishop of London, 1663-1675. Restored the Cathedral and palace at Salisbury; and contributed to rebuilding of St. Paul's, Aldersgate Palace, and Clare Hall. His publication listed by Allibone: *Diatriba Praeliminaris H. Hammondi Tract. de Confirmatione prae fixa*, Oxford, 1661.

(Dictionary of National Biography, XXV., 388; Allibone's Dictionary of Authors).

18. GEORGE MORLEY (Feb. 27, 1597-Oct. 29, 1684).

Educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (M. A., 1621; D. D., 1642). Met at Oxford, Robert Sanderson, Gilbert Sheldon, Edward Hyde (afterwards Earl of Clarendon), and subsequently Edmund Waller and John Hampden. Canon of Christ Church, 1641. Preached before the House of Commons, 1642. Ejected, 1648. Went abroad and performed service for the English royalists wherever he stayed. Sent to England to win the Presbyterians to the Restoration. Regained his canonry. Became Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. Consecrated Bishop of Worcester at Westminster, Oct. 28, 1660, by Brian Duppa, Bishop of Winchester; Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York; Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely;

John Warner, Bishop of Rochester; and Henry King, Bishop of Winchester. Preacher of the coronation sermon, 1661. Translated to Winchester, 1662. Frequently entertained the Duke of York at Farnham Castle. Signified to Clarendon the King's wish that he should leave the country, 1667. Of Calvinistic leanings. His publications consist almost entirely of treatises in opposition to the doctrines of the Church of Rome. Published a few sermons. Benefactor of the Diocese of Winchester, of St. Paul's Cathedral, of Christ Church and Pembroke College, Oxford.  
(Dictionary of National Biography, XXXIX., 74).

19. HUGH LLOYD ( 1586-June 7, 1667).

M. A., Oriel College, Oxford, 1614. Held various livings in Wales, 1617-1644. D. D., 1638. A staunch royalist. His benefices sequestered during the civil wars. Canon and Archdeacon of St. David's, 1644. Consecrated Bishop of Llandaff, at Henry VII.'s, Chapel, Westminster, Dec. 2, 1660, by Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York; Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London; John Warner, Bishop of Rochester; Humfrey Henchman, Bishop of Salisbury; and George Morley, Bishop of Worcester.  
(Dictionary of National Biography, XXXIII., 423).

20. RICHARD STERNE ( 1596?-June 18, 1683).

Great-grandfather of the Rev. Laurence Sterne, the author of *Tristram Shandy*, *Sentimental Journey*, &c. Born at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. Scholar, Trinity College, Cambridge, 1614; M. A., 1618; B. D., 1625 (Oxford, 1627); fellow Benet (Corpus Christi) College, 1620; master of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1633; ejected, 1644. Chaplain to Laud. Rector of Yelverton and Harleton, 1634-1644. D. D., 1635. Arrested for royalism at Cambridge. Imprisoned. Subsequently taught school during the Commonwealth. Allowed to attend Laud in the Tower of London, 1645. Consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, at Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster, Dec. 2, 1660, by Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York; Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London; John Warner, Bishop of Rochester; Humfrey Henchman, Bishop of Salisbury; and George Morley, Bishop of Worcester. Said to have been a reviser of the Prayer Book. Archbishop of York, 1664-1683. Founded scholarships at Jesus and Corpus Christi Colleges, Cambridge. Assisted Brian Walton with his Polyglot Bible. He published a Commentary on Psalm CIII., London, 1649; also *Summa Logicae ex optimis Auctoribus collecta*;

likewise a number of Latin verses. He is one of those to whom the Whole Duty of Man has been ascribed, though the work was probably written by Richard Allestree.

(Dictionary of National Biography, LIV., 221; Allibone's Dictionary of Authors).

21. JAMES SHARP (May 4, 1618-May 3, 1679).

Born in the Castle of Banff; son of William Sharp, provost and sheriff-clerk of Banffshire, and Isobel, daughter of John Leslie of Kininvie. Educated at King's College, Aberdeen (M. A., 1637). Studied divinity under Drs. John Forbes of Corse and Robert Baron. Proceeded to Oxford, where he was an intimate of Jeremy Taylor. Became professor of philosophy, University of St. Andrews, 1643. Ordained to the church of Crail, Jan. 27, 1648. Elected one of the ministers of Edinburgh in 1650. The invasion under Cromwell prevented his acceptance. Became leader of the Resolutioners, 1651. Made prisoner by Cromwell's forces at Alyth, Aug. 28, 1651; taken to London, where he lay in the Tower till Apr. 10, 1652. Allowed to return to Scotland, June 17, 1652; later given full liberty. Chosen to plead the Presbyterian cause before the Protector, 1657. When George Monk marched upon London, 1660, he was sent over to Charles II. at Breda to secure the royal confirmation of "the government of the Church of Scotland, as it is settled by law, without violation," as well as of the act of the Resolutioners. The former was understood in the Presbyterian sense. Sharp, being of the party of the Resolutioners and selected for his mediating position between Charles and the Presbyterians, was charged with duplicity, and with finally betraying the Presbyterians for his own interests. In 1661, the Scottish Parliament annulled all the parliaments held since 1633, with all their proceedings; thus totally abolishing all the laws made in favour of the Presbyterian Church. The Church of Scotland thus became the old Episcopal Church. Sharp was consecrated at Westminster, Dec. 15, 1661, as Archbishop of St. Andrews, by Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London; George Morley, Bishop of Worcester; Richard Sterne, Bishop of Carlisle; Hugh Lloyd, Bishop of Llandaff. With the zeal of a convert, he persecuted his former allies; put in force severe measures for the annihilation of Covenanting principles. Invested with the title and style of Primate of Scotland, he re-erected the Court of High Commission in 1664, which severely punished, some even with death, those who in any ways interfered with his designs, and executed nine persons after the King had required the

persecutions to cease. On July 9, 1668, he narrowly escaped a pistol shot in the High Street of Edinburgh. His companion, Bishop Andrew Honyman of Orkney, was wounded, and never recovered fully. The assailant, James Mitchell, was executed. On May 3, 1679, at Magus Moor, near St. Andrews, he met his death at the hands of John Balfour of Burleigh, and others, whose intention was the capturing or slating of the sheriff-substitute of the shire, the chief offender in the persecution of the local Covenanters. He was buried in the parish church of St. Andrews, where an ornate marble monument was erected by his son. His portrait by Lely is in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

"By the Presbyterians, Sharp was execrated as a traitor, bent on his own aggrandisement and advancement, sharing and abetting the King's duplicity. Episcopalian opinion has regarded him as the victim of circumstances, who yielded only when he found that Presbyterianism could no longer be maintained. Recent research has not altered the first of these judgments. The editor of the *Lauderdale Papers* (Osmund Airy) (vol. I., p. x.) declares that 'a careful persual of the whole series will save any further biographer from the temptation of endeavouring to palliate a life of petty meanness such as has seldom been exceeded in history.' In the most comprehensive sense of the word, Sharp was a knave, *par sang*, and one who, to retain the price of his knavery, eagerly submitted to be cajoled, threatened, bullied, or ignored, by bolder men as served their turn." (Scott: *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, VII., 326-327).

(Dictionary of National Biography, LI., 404; The New Schaff-Herzog Religious Encyclopedia, X., 385; Scott: *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, VII., 326-327).

## 22. ANDREW FAIRFOWL (before Dec. 14, 1606-Nov. 2, 1663).

Born Dunfermline; baptised, Dec. 16, 1606. Son of John Fairfowl, minister of Anstruther-Wester. Educated at St. Andrews (M. A., 1623). Chaplain to the Earl of Rothes. Admitted to Leslie in Fife, before Apr. 10, 1632. Translated to North Leith, 1636. Presented there by King Charles I., Sept. 25, 1641. Translated to Duns, May 11, 1652. Nominated Archbishop by Charles II., Nov. 14, 1661. Consecrated Bishop of Glasgow, Dec. 15, 1661, by Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London; George Morley, Bishop of Worcester; Richard Stearne, Bishop of Carisle; Hugh Lloyd, Bishop of Llandoff. On his return to Scotland, participated with Bishops Sharp and Hamilton in the consecration of six bishops, May 7, 1662, thus insuring the episcopal succession in Scotland. Died at Edinburgh;



buried at Holyrood.

(Scott: *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*, VII., 323).

23. ROBERT LEIGHTON (1611-June 25, 1684).

Born probably in London. Son of Alexander Leighton, a Presbyterian clergyman and physician, who was cruelly persecuted by the Star Chamber. Educated at the University of Edinburgh (M. A., 1631). Travelled on the continent. Spent several years in France, where he became attracted to the jansenists. On his return to Scotland, licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh. Ordained, Dec. 16, 1641; and inducted into the parish of Newbattle. Sent in 1652 to London by the Synod of Lothian, to negotiate the liberation of the Scottish ministers imprisoned there. Finding himself out of sympathy with the political zeal of his colleagues, he resigned his charge, 1652. Principal and professor of divinity at the University of Edinburgh, 1653. When Episcopacy was reestablished in Scotland, he was consecrated Bishop of Dunblane, Dec. 15, 1661, by Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London; George Morley, Bishop of Worcester; Richard Sterne, Bishop of Carlisle; Hugh Lloyd, Bishop of Llandaff. With two or three exceptions, all the clergy in his Diocese conformed; in other dioceses, many clergymen refused to conform, and the persecution began. Bp. Leighton pleaded with King Charles II. for milder measures; and in 1669 got the first Indulgence. Became Archbishop of Glasgow, 1671 — Archbishop Alexander Burnet having been deprived for opposing this clemency. Leighton accepted the position on condition that he should be assisted in his efforts to secure the comprehension of the Presbyterians. Failing to get the support of his colleagues, he retired from the archbishopric in 1674. After a short residence at Edinburgh, he went to live with his sister at Broadhurst in Horsted Keynes, Sussex. Died in London.

His writings were highly esteemed, though nothing was published in his lifetime. Lowndes lists:—

- (a) Sermons. London, 1692.
- (b) *Praelectiones theologicae, quibus adjiciuntur Meditationes ethico-cripiticae in Psalmes iv., xxxii; cxxx.* London, 1693.
- (c) Three posthumous tracts, viz., *Rules for a holy Life, a Sermon and a Catechism.* London, 1708.
- (d) Expository Works.
- (e) Theological Lectures.
- (f) *Practical Commentary upon the first Epistle of St. Peter, and other expository Works.* London, 1819.
- (g) *Remains, with Life by George Jerment.* London, 1808.

(h) Selections from the Works of Abp. Leighton, with a Sketch of his life. By the Rev. W. Wilson, D. D. Edinburgh, 1746. (The New Schaff-Herzog Religious Encyclopedia, VI., 445; Dictionary of National Biography, XXXIII., 4; Lowndes: Bibliographer's Manual).

24. JAMES HAMILTON (Aug., 1610-May 14, 1674).

Second son of Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill and Margaret, daughter of William Hamilton of Udston. Educated at University of Glasgow (M. A., 1628). Ordained to Cambusnethan, Dec., 1635; deposed for contumacy, Apr. 11, 1639, but professing repentance was reposed by the General Assembly, Aug. 25, 1637. In 1648, he supported the Engagement. Chaplain in the army raised in behalf of King Charles I. Applied to Galloway, Aug. 14, 1661. Presented, Nov. 14, 1661. Consecrated Bishop, Dec. 15, 1661, by Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London; George Morley, Bishop of Worcester; Richard Sterne, Bishop of Carlisle; Hugh Lloyd, Bishop of Llandaff. On his return to Scotland, participated with Bishops Sharp and Fairfowl in the consecration of six bishops, May 7, 1662, thus insuring the episcopal succession in Scotland.

(Dictionary of National Biography, XXIV., 184; Scott: *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, VII., 346-347).

25. ALEXANDER YOUNG (1628?-Sept., 1683).

Ordered to Dalmeny, Nov. 28, 1663; translated to Cramond, 1664; translated to the Archdeaconry of St. Andrews and admitted, Sept. 28, 1665. Presented to the bishopric of Edinburgh, July 11, 1672. The names of his consecrators have been lost. Translated to the See of Edinburgh, Mar. 29, 1679; patent, Apr. 12, 1679. Died at Paris after an operation for stone.

(Scott: *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, VII., 356).

26. JOHN PATERSON (1632-Dec. 9, 1708).

Son of John Paterson (1604?-1679), Bishop of Ross. Educated at King's College, Aberdeen; became student of theology at St. Andrews, Mar. 13, 1655. Regent, Feb. 3, 1658. Called to Ellon, Nov. 6, 1659; admitted before July 15, 1660. Minister of the Tron Parish, Edinburgh, being called Jan. 4, 1663. Appointed chaplain to the King, May 6, 1668. Dean of Edinburgh, 1672. Appointed Bishop of Galloway, Oct. 20, 1674. Consecrated, May, 1675, by Robert Leighton, Bishop of Glasgow; Alexander Young, Bishop of Edinburgh; and an unknown bishop. Translated to Edinburgh,



1679. Nominated Bishop of Glasgow, 1687. He was actively engaged in all the intolerant measures of the government, and opposed until the accession of James II. the granting of all indulgences. Adhered to King James II. March 19, 1685-6, King James II. granted to him and his successors of Edinburgh the office of Chancellor of the College or University of Edinburgh. Deprived at the Revolution. Assisted, Jan. 25, 1705, in the consecration of Bishops Fullarton and Sage, in his own house. His character was painted by his opponents in the blackest colours. Though banished from Scotland before 1695, he was restored by Queen Anne. Died at Edinburgh. (Dictionary of National Biography, XLIV., 18; Keith: An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops, 1824 ed., p. 64; Scott: *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, VII., 324; Lawson: History of the Scottish Episcopal Church from the Revolution to the present Time, pp. 34, 35, &c.).

27. WILLIAM LLOYD ( 1637-Jan. 1, 1710).

A Welshman, born at Bala, in Merionethshire, and educated at Ruthin School. Admitted as a sizar at St. John's College, Cambridge, Feb. 1654-5. D. D., *per literas regias*, 1670. Chaplain to the English Merchants' Factory in Portugal. Vicar of Battersea; chaplain to the Lord Treasurer Clifford. Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1672-1676. Consecrated Bishop of Llandaff, Apr. 18, 1675, by Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury; George Morley, Bishop of Winchester; Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury; Antony Sparrow, Bishop of Exeter; Peter Mews, Bishop of Bath; Guy Carleton, Bishop of Bristol; and John Pritchett, Bishop of Gloucester. Bishop of Peterborough, 1679. Bishop of Norwich, 1685. Had the reputation of being an excellent preacher; an active and efficient bishop. Visited the seven bishops in the Tower, and took an active part in helping them to prepare their defence. Enjoyed the greatest confidence of Archbishop Sancroft. In the Revolution crisis, Bp. Lloyd identified himself with the Nonjurors. He joined with the other prelates in repudiating any share in producing "the Jacobite Liturgy," which created so great a sensation in 1690; but his known principles made him suspected. In the riots against the Jacobites after the defeat of the English and Dutch fleets by the French off Beachy Head just before the Battle of the Boyne, his London House in Old Street was attacked by the mob; and he and his family compelled to take refuge in the Temple. Sancroft delegated to him all his arch-episcopal powers. Deprived of his office for refusing the oath of allegiance to William III. (1691), Lloyd lived for nearly twenty years

at Hammersmith, then a suburb of London. There "he governed his Church with piety, candour, and zeal" (N. Salmon). In his later years, he held a unique position among the Nonjurors, being regarded as an oracle and saint by them.

(Overton: *The Nonjurors — their Lives, Principles, and Writings*; *Dictionary of National Biography*, XXXIII., 435).

28. WILLIAM SANCROFT (Jan. 30, 1617-Nov. 24, 1693).

Born at Fressingfield, Suffolk. Graduated from Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B. A., 1637; M. A., 1641; B. D., 1648). Fellow and tutor, 1642; bursar, 1644. Refused to sign the Solemn League and Covenant; deprived of his fellowship. On leaving Cambridge, he retired to Fressingfield, where he remained nine years. Went abroad in 1657. Returned at the Restoration. Became chaplain to John Cosin, Bishop of Durham, and University preacher. Rector of Houghton-de-Spring, and King's chaplain, 1661. Prebendary at Durham Cathedral, and master of his college, 1662. Dean of York, and of St. Paul's, 1664. Archdeacon of Canterbury, 1668. Consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury, Jan. 27, 1678, at Westminster, by Henry Compton, Bishop of London; Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury; Joseph Henshaw, Bishop of Peterborough; John Dolben, Bishop of Rochester; Peter Gunning, Bishop of Ely; Guy Carleton, Bishop of Bristol; Thomas Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln; and Thomas Lamplugh, Bishop of Exeter. He attended King Charles II. on his death-bed, Feb., 1685; and crowned King James II., Apr. 23, 1685. He would not act on King James' ecclesiastical commission; and was one of the famous seven bishops who refused to read James' Declaration of Indulgence. In consequence they were confined in the Tower, and tried, but were triumphantly acquitted. Sancroft refused to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, 1688; and was deprived, Feb. 1, 1691. The Nonjurors regarded him as the bulwark of their cause. Died and buried at Fressingfield. His words on his death-bed:—"What I have done, I have done in the integrity of my heart, indeed, in the great integrity of my heart."

(*The New Schaff-Herzog Religious Encyclopedia*, X., 199; *Dictionary of National Biography*, L., 244; Overton: *The Nonjurors — their Lives, Principles, and Writings*).

29. ROBERT DOUGLAS (1625?-April 22, 1716).

Son of Robert Douglas of Nether Kilmonth and Margaret Sibbold; of the Lineal branch of Douglas of Glenberry in the shire of the Mearns, afterwards Earls of Angus, and afterwards Dukes of

Douglas. Educated at King's College, Aberdeen. Minister of Laurenekirk in the Mearns, before Jan., 1657; translated to Bothwell before Sept. 20, 1665; translated to Renfrew, Mar. 15, 1669; translated to Hamilton, 1675. Dean of Glasgow. Consecrated Bishop of Brechin, July 25, 1682. The names of his consecrators are lost. Translated to the See of Dunblane, May 23, 1684. Signed an address to James VII., Nov. 3, 1688. Deprived at the abolition of Episcopacy, Apr. 11, 1689. Had a yearly pension of £1200. Died at Dundee, full of piety as well as years. Some authorities give the date of his death as Sept. 22, 1716; others as May 22, 1716.

(Scott: *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, VII., 338; Powicke: *Handbook of British Chronology*, pp. 218, 221; Keith: *An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, 1824 ed., pp. 168, 183).

30. FRANCIS TURNER ( 1638-Nov. 2, 1700).

Born probably at Fechem, Surrey. Educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford (B. A., 1659; M. A., 1663; B. D. and D. D., 1669). Rector of Therfield, Hertfordshire, 1664. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1666. Prebend for Sneating at St. Paul's, London, 1669. Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1670. Vice-chancellor, 1678. Rector of Great Hasely, Oxfordshire, 1683. Dean of Windsor. Consecrated Bishop of Rochester, Nov. 11, 1683, by William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury; Henry Compton, Bishop of London; Nathaniel Crewe, Bishop of Durham; Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury; William Lloyd, Bishop of Peterborough. Bishop of Ely, 1684. Preached the sermon at the coronation of King James II., April 23, 1685. Joined in the protest of the seven bishops against the King's declaration for liberty of conscience, 1688. Refused the oath of allegiance to William and Mary. Suspended, 1689; deprived, 1690. Arrested and discharged, 1696. In constant correspondence with the Court of St. Germain's. During the last ten years of his life, the restoration of King James II. was the object he continually set before him. A controversialist. Died in London.

Besides some sermons, he published:—

- a. Vindication of the late Archbishop Sancroft and his Brethren.
- b. Animadversions on the Naked Truth (anonymous).
- c. Letters to the Clergy of his Diocese.
- d. Brief Memoirs of Nicholas Ferrar.

(Dictionary of National Biography, LVII., 336; The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, XII., 41-42; Allibone's Dictionary of Authors; Overton: The Nonjurors — their Lives,

Principles, and Writings; Macaulay: History of England, ch. xiv., xvi., xvii.).

31. THOMAS WHITE ( 1628-May 30, 1698).

B. A., St. John's College, Cambridge, 1646; created D. D., Oxford, 1683. Vicar of Newark-on-Trent, 1660. Rector of All Hallows the Great, London, 1666-1679. Rector of Bottesford, 1679-1685. Chaplain to the Lady (afterwards Queen) Anne, 1683. Archdeacon of Nottingham, 1683. Consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, Oct. 25, 1685, by William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury; Henry Compton, Bishop of London; William Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph; John Lake, Bishop of Chichester; Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely; Thomas Spratt, Bishop of Rochester; James, Bishop of Dunkeld, (according to Stubbs), but at that time the Bishop of Dunkeld was Andrew Bruce. One of the six bishops, who with Sancroft petitioned against King James II.'s second Declaration of Indulgence, May 4, 1688; and with them tried and acquitted, June, 1688. Refused oaths to William and Mary. Deprived of see, Feb. 1, 1691. One of the five who issued in 1698, "The Charitable Recommendation of the Deprived Bishops," in behalf of the relief fund started by Kettlewell for distressed Nonjurors; and had to appear before the Privy Council. The ceremony of the first consecration of Nonjuror bishops was held in his own lodging in the house of Mr. Giffard, at Southgate, in Middlesex. Attended Sir John Fenwick on the scaffold — an act of considerable daring.

(Dictionary of National Biography, LXI., 81; Overton: The Nonjurors — their Lives, Principles, and Writings).

32. ALEXANDER ROSE (1647?-March 20, 1720).

Son of Alexander Rose, minister of Monymusk. Educated at King's College, Aberdeen (M. A., July 26, 1667) and University of Glasgow. Obtained his licentiate from the Presbytery of Glasgow, Apr. 20, 1670. Minister of the Old Church, Perth, 1672-1683. Appointed Professor of Divinity, University of Glasgow, Oct. 9, 1682. Principal of St. Mary's College, Aberdeen, Oct. 22, 1686. Consecrated Bishop of Moray at St. Andrews, May 1, 1687. Translated to the see of Edinburgh, Jan. 21, 1688. Refused allegiance to William and Mary. Deprived on the abolition of Episcopacy, Apr. 11, 1689. Minister of St. Paul's, Carruber's Close, Edinburgh. Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland in 1704 on the death of Arthur Ross. This left only five Scottish bishops surviving. Pursued the policy of consecrating bishops without jurisdiction. The



last surviving diocesan bishop; all who remained were merely bishops at large. Died of apoplexy at his sister's house in the Canongate, Edinburgh; buried at Restalrig Church in Lord Balmerine's vault. "A sweet-natured man, and of a venerable aspect" (R. Keith). (Dictionary of National Biography, XLIX., 252; Scott: *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, VII., 342-343; Keith: *An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, 1824 ed., pp. 64-65).

33. GEORGE HICKES (June 20, 1642-Dec. 15, 1715).

Born at Newsham, near Thirsk (20 miles northwest of York), Yorkshire. Studied at St. John's and Magdalen Colleges, Oxford (B. A., 1663; M. A., 1665; B. D., 1675). Fellow of Lincoln, 1664. Appointed chaplain to the Duke of Lauderdale, 1676; and accompanied him to Scotland. Prebendary of Worcester, and vicar of All Hallows, Barking, 1680. Chaplain to the King, 1681. Dean of Worcester, 1683. Refusing the oath of allegiance after the Revolution of 1688, he was deprived of his deanery (1690). Lived the rest of his life chiefly in London in more or less close concealment. Consecrated Bishop of Thetford, at London, Feb. 21, 1693-94, according to the rites of the Church of England, by three deprived bishops: William Lloyd, formerly of Norwich; Francis Turner, formerly of Ely; Thomas White, formerly of Petersborough. Consecrated at Bishop White's lodgings, at the Rev. William Giffard's house at Southgate in Middlesex. "Dr. Hickes was one of the most profoundly-learned men of his time, and of inflexible integrity of character. He published many controversial treatises on religion and politics, and some other works, . . . the most of which are now forgotten" (Allibone).

Among his principal productions:—

- (a) *Jovian; or, an Answer to Johnson's Julian the Apostate, and Passive Obedience Defended*, 1673 (anonymous).
- (b) *The Spirit of Enthusiasm Exercised; or, a Sermon on I. Cor. xii., 4* (London, 1681) — "A very learned and important discourse" (Bishop Van Milbert).
- (c) *Institutiones Grammaticae Anglo-Saxonicae et Maese-Gothicae, a G. Hickesie, Grammatica Islandica Runolphi Iona* (Oxford, 1689) — a very valuable book. It has been stated that "this book discovers an accuracy in this language beyond the attainments of any that had gone before him in that study."
- (d) *Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurum Grammatico-Criticum et Archaeologicum*, 1703-05. "Dr. Hickes, the great master of the Northern languages in general and of the

Anglo-Saxon in particular, accomplished the most arduous task in compiling and publishing, amidst the hardships of deprivation and poverty, his famed *Thesaurus Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium*" (Dr. Ingram).

- (e) Several Letters which passed between Dr. G. Hickes and a Popish Priest, 1705.
- (f) A Second Collection of Letters relating to the Church of England and Church of Rome, 1710.
- (g) Two Treatises: one on the Christian Priesthood, the other of the Dignity of the Episcopal Order, &c., 1707 et seq.
- (h) Sermons, with a Preface by N. Spinckes, 1713.
- (i) Devotions in the Ancient Way of Offices Reformed, 1717.
- (j) Life of John Kettlewell, 1718.
- (k) Sermons, 1712.

Thomas Babington Macaulay said:—"Of all the Englishmen of his time he was the most versed in the old Teutonic languages; and his knowledge of the early Christian literature was extensive."

(The New Schaff-Herzog Religious Encyclopedia, V., 274; Dictionary of National Biography, XXVI., 350; Overton: The Nonjurors — their Lives, Principles, and Writings; Allibone's Dictionary of Authors).

#### 34. JOHN FULLARTON (d. May, 1727).

Consecrated, Jan. 25, 1705, at Edinburgh, with John Sage, by John Paterson, deprived Archbishop of Glasgow; Alexander Rose, deprived Bishop of Edinburgh; Robert Douglas, deprived Bishop of Dunblane. Lately an incumbent in one of the churches of Paisley. Probably descended from the family of Glendaruel in Argyleshire. On the death of Bishop Rose (1720), the clergy of Edinburgh elected him their bishop. His principal attentions as Primus were "the accommodation of the differences which subsisted among the clergy in regard to the usages, and the establishment of a regular diocesan superintendence on the part of the bishops." Succeeded in inducing his brethren to assemble at Edinburgh, "to enter into a close, free, and amicable conference for bringing things to a happy crisis." So successful therein, "that the chief obstacles to a complete understanding were entirely removed; each party being satisfied with the mutual concessions by which their future intercourse in ministerial offices and duties was to be regulated." Corresponded with Bishops Campbell and Gadderar at London, stating the advantages that would result from a proper distribution of episcopal superintendence, and particularly from the constant residence of a



bishop in the several districts into which the country used to be divided. The difficulties, however, proved insurmountable.

(Keith: *An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, 1824 ed., pp. 524-525).

35. JOHN SAGE (1652-June 7, 1711).

Born at Criech, in the county of Fife. M. A., St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, 1669. "His youth appears to have been devoted to severe study, though not a little opposed by the difficulties of the times, as well as by the inconveniences which always attend on narrow fortune" (Appendix to Keith's Catalogue). Ordained by Arthur Ross, Archbishop of Glasgow. Minister in Glasgow. Driven from Glasgow to Edinburgh by Cameronian outbreak. There he produced literary works. Banished from Edinburgh for officiating as a nonjuror, 1693. Privately consecrated at Edinburgh as Bishop without jurisdiction, Jan. 25, 1705, by John Paterson, deprived Archbishop of Glasgow; Alexander Rose, deprived Bishop of Edinburgh; Robert Douglas, deprived Bishop of Dunblane. John Fullarton and John Sage were the first of the post-Revolution bishops. "No name in the annals of Scottish Episcopacy holds a higher place than that of Sage; and if we estimate justly his learning, his industry, his great talents, his constancy, and his zeal, it will be acknowledged that few such men have adorned the history of the much more opulent and extensive churches" (Appendix to Keith's Catalogue).

His writings include:—

- (a) Fundamental Charter of Presbytery.
- (b) The Principles of the Cyprianic Age with regard to Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction.
- (c) A Vindication of the Discourses entitled, The Principles of the Cyprianic Age.
- (d) Letters on Toleration.

(Dictionary of National Biography, L., 115; Keith: *An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, 1824 ed., p. 519; Allibone's Dictionary of Authors).

36. JOHN FALCONAR (d. 1723).

Former minister of Cairnbee in Fife. Consecrated at Dundee, Apr. 28, 1709, with the Rev. Henry Christie, deprived minister of Kinross. Consecrated by Alexander Rose, Bishop of Edinburgh; Robert Douglas, Bishop of Dunblane; and John Sage. "Bishop Falconar is said to have been a man of learning as well as of business. He was, says Mr. Skinner, an intimate acquaintance and great

favourite of Bishop Rose, who pressed him most warmly, for the good of the Church, to take the burden of the episcopate upon him in these times of trial and difficulty. And no man could have been better fitted for it in any condition of the Church, as, from the many letters that remain of him, he appears to have been not only a man of great piety and prudence, but likewise a consummate divine, and deeply versed in the doctrines and rites of the primitive Church" (Appendix to Keith's Catalogue, p. 522, referring to Skinner's Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, II., 607). Falconar was requested by the clergy of Angus and Mearns, 1720, to assume the spiritual government and inspection of them. A similar request was made by the clergy in the presbytery of St. Andrews.

(Keith: An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops, 1823 ed., pp. 522-523).

37. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL (d. 1744).

Commonly called "the Honourable Archibald Campbell." Son of Lord Neil Campbell and Lady Vere Ker, daughter of William, third Earl of Lothian, and grandson of Archibald, first Marquis of Argyll, who was beheaded for treason at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, May 27, 1661. Said to have taken part in Argyll's invasion, 1685. Withdrew to Surinam. A rigid Nonjuror on his return. Frequently imprisoned. Consecrated bishop, but not for any particular see, by Alexander Rose, Bishop of Edinburgh; Robert Douglas, Bishop of Dunblane; and John Falconar. Resided in London. Wrote "The Middle or Intermediate State" (London, 1713). Negotiated for the union of the Nonjurors with the Greek Church. This project to effect a union between the Greek Church in Turkey and Russia and the unestablished Episcopalians in Great Britain occupied for two or three years the attention of some of the nonjuring bishops both in England and Scotland. Bishops Campbell and Gadderar seem to have acted for their brethren in the north; and, in conjunction with Bishops Collier, Brett, and Griffin, of the English communion, entered seriously into a negotiation with Arsenius, metropolitan of Thesbis in Egypt, who happened to be in England, and with the patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Antioche Heraclea, Nicomedia, Chalcedon, and Thessalonica. The death of the celebrated Czar, Peter the First, who is understood to have favoured the measure, put an end to the correspondence and stipulations with which the minds of the prelates on both sides had been most sedulously employed; no other advantage having risen from it besides a more intimate acquaintance than was

generally possessed in Britain with the tenets and usages of that large portion of the Christian Church.

A letter of George Lockhart (1673-1731), of Carnwath, confidential agent to Prince James Edward in Scotland, the "exiled king," dated Apr. 20, 1720, states that he had heard "that Mr. Archibald Campbell (who, tho' adorned with none of the qualifications requisite in a bishop, and remarkable for some things inconsistent with the character of a gentleman, was most imprudently consecrated some years ago) is coming here from London, with a view of forming a party and propagating these doctrines which were at least unseasonably broached some few years ago in England." Lockhart was much annoyed by the introduction of the "usage" controversy.

Campbell was elected Bishop of Aberdeen, 1721; but resided in London. Resigned, Apr. 3, 1725. Formed a separate nonjuring community. Some ten or eleven books are attributed to him. Overton praised his style. A great book-collector. Dr. Samuel Johnson commented on his library. Many of his books are now in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

(Dictionary of National Biography, VIII., 339; Keith: *An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, 1824 ed., p. 532; John Dowden: *The Bishops of Scotland*, pp. 406, 409).

38. JAMES GADDERAR (1655-Feb., 1733).

Also spelt "Gadderer," "Gedderer," "Gatherer." Restorer of Scottish episcopacy. M. A., Glasgow, 1675. Before the Revolution, minister of Kilmaure in Ayrshire, where he was "rabbled out." Parson of Kilmalcolm. Consecrated, Feb. 24, 1712, bishop at large, by George Hickes, English Nonjuror; Bishop Archibald Campbell; Bishop John Falconar. Thus was effected a union between the Scottish and English Nonjuring lines. Lived in London. Being without a see, he was employed by Bishop Archibald Campbell to act for him in the Diocese of Aberdeen. Returned to Scotland as Bishop Campbell's vicar in 1721. Duly elected Bishop of Aberdeen, 1725. Petitioned by the clergy of Moray to supply their want of a bishop. Obtained sanction of the "usages" at Holy Communion. Elected to the See of Moray, 1725. Took part in the consecration of Bishop Rattray at Edinburgh. Published "*The Right of Succession to the Kingdom of England*, in two books, against the Sophisms of Parsons the Jesuite," translated from the Latin of Sir Thomas Craig, of Riccarton (London, 1703).

(Dictionary of National Biography, XX., 346; John Dowden: *The Bishops of Scotland*, pp. 406-407).

39. ARTHUR MILLAR (1650?-Oct. 9, 1727).

M. A., King's College. Schoolmaster of Dumbarton. Licensed by presbytery of Dumbarton, 1673. Ordained to Dumbarton, 1677. Presented by John, Duke of Lauderdale. Admitted and instituted, June 9, 1680. Deprived, May 3, 1689, for not obeying the Proclamation of the Estates of 13 April, and not praying for William and Mary. Became minister of an Episcopal congregation at Leith. Consecrated bishop, Oct. 22, 1718, by Alexander Rose, Bishop of Edinburgh; John Fullarton; John Falconar. Appointed to Edinburgh, 1727. One of his descendants was the Rev. John Skinner, author of "Tullochgorum."

(Scott: *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, I., 326; Keith: *An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, 1824 ed., p. 526).

40. WILLIAM IRVINE (d. 1725).

Formerly minister of Kirkmichael in Ayrshire. Consecrated bishop, Oct. 22, 1718, by Alexander Rose, Bishop of Edinburgh; John Fullarton; John Falconar. Lockhart, confidential agent to Prince James Edward, wrote, Dec. 18, 1725:—"The King has the other day lost a faithful useful servant by the death of Bishop Irvine, and it will be no easy matter to supply his place, as he was the only one of all the present Bishops fit to succeed Fullarton, who is quite dosed, and cannot last long."

(Lawson: *History of the Scottish Episcopal Church from the Revolution to the present Time*, pp. 220, 242).

41. ANDREW CANT (1650?Apr. 21, 1730).

Younger son of Andrew Cant, minister of Banchory-Ternan. M. A., Aberdeen, March 6, 1668. Licensed by George Wishart, Bishop of Edinburgh. Ordained to Second Charge, Leith, Jan. 30, 1671. Elected by the Town Council, Jan. 27, 1679. Translated and admitted soon afterwards. Deprived, Apr. 20, 1689, for not reading the proclamation disowning King James VII. and acknowledging William and Mary. Consecrated Bishop of the Nonjurors, Oct. 17, 1722, by Bishops John Fullarton, Arthur Millar, and William Irvine. Published a "Sermon preached on the 30th day of January, 1702 03;" and another on the anniversary of King Charles I.'s execution, 1715. (Scott: *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, I., 126; Keith: *An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, 1824 ed., p. 553).

42. ALEXANDER DUNCAN (1655?-Jan., 1733).

Probably son of William Duncan, minister of New Kilpatrick.



M. A., Glasgow, July 20, 1675. Admitted in 1680. Recommended by James, Marquis of Montrose, May 7, 1681, for the parish of Baldermoch, which did not then become vacant. "Outed" in 1688. Sealed in a Nonjurant Episcopal congregation at Glasgow, 1715. "So keen were his political feelings that he refused the Communion to an English officer, because he could not acknowledge his having held a commission from King George to be a sin." Consecrated bishop at Edinburgh, 1724, by Bishops John Fullarton, William Irvine, and Arthur Millar.  
(Scott: *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, III., 102-103).

43. THOMAS RATTRAY (1684-May 12, 1743).

Possessed the estate of Craighall in the county of Forfar. Consecrated, June 24, 1727, at Edinburgh, by Bishops James Gadderar, Arthur Millar, and Andrew Cant. Was not recognized by a section of the Scottish Nonjuror bishops, because the Old Pretender had not assented to his election, and because of some other points of difference. Became Bishop of Dunkeld, terms having been made in 1731. Chosen Primus, 1739, when a new dissension arose which remained unhealed until his death. His chief work was:—"The Ancient Liturgy of the Church of Jerusalem, being the liturgy of St. James, freed from all later additions and interpolations of whatever kind, and so restored to its original purity, by comparing it with the account of that liturgy by St. Cyril in his fifth Mystagogical Catechism and with the Clementine Liturgy, &c., with an English translation and notes" (published posthumously, 1744).

Skinner's *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland* describes him as "a man whom the Church will long look back to with a mixture of pleasure and regret; with pleasure, in the grateful remembrance of having had such a bishop, and with a deep regret for having been so soon deprived of him." His printed works show his learning, which was highly esteemed by his contemporaries both in England and Scotland. His letters, sermons, &c., "display much reading and much sound judgment."

(*Dictionary of National Biography*, XLVII., 312; Keith: *An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, 1824 ed., pp. 537-539).

44. WILLIAM DUNBAR (1661-Dec., 1745 or early in 1746).

Born at Moray. Educated at King's College, Aberdeen, M. A., 1681. Tutor to the Sheriff of Moray. Passed trials before presbytery of Forres. Recommended for license, Oct. 19, 1687. Intruded about 1691. Minister of Cruden in Aberdeenshire. De-



prived, Oct. 15, 1716, for deserting the Protestant cause and being a Jacobite. Prosecuted with others before the Lords of Justiciary, July 29, 1717, for "intruding into parish churches, leasing, making, and praying for the Pretender;" but the diet was deserted in respect of the King's Act of Grace. Removed from the parish by sentence of the Lords of Justiciary, Apr. 8, 1718, when the entire congregation went out with him. Consecrated by Bishops James Gadderar, Arthur Millar, and Thomas Rattray, at Edinburgh, June 18, 1727. The "college of bishops" declared his election to Moray and Ross null, and his consecration irregular and uncanonical. On June 5, 1733, the presbyters at Aberdeen met at Old Meldrum, and elected him their bishop. Translated to Aberdeen, 1733. Did not resign Moray and Ross for some two years. Resigned his see July 4, 1745. He seems to have resided at Peterhead. (Scott: *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, VI., 188; John Dowden: *The Bishops of Scotland*, pp. 407-408).

45. ROBERT KEITH (Feb. 7, 1681-Jan. 26, 1757).

At Marischal College, Aberdeen. Consecrated bishop at Edinburgh, June 18, 1727, by Bishops James Gadderar, Arthur Millar, and Thomas Rattray. When Coadjutor to Bishop Millar (1727-1733), he obtained extinction of the project of the college of bishops. Bishop of Fife (1733-1743). After his resignation of Fife, he continued to act as Bishop of Orkney and Caithness. Chosen Primus, 1743. Published a history of Scotland from the Reformation to 1568 (1734). Published a catalogue of the bishops of Scotland to 1688 (1755); this valuable catalogue was extended and republished in 1824. (Dictionary of National Biography, XXX., 326).

46. ROBERT WHITE (d. 1761).

Had the congregation at Cupar in Fife. Consecrated Bishop of Dunblane, June 24, 1735, at Carsebank near Forfar, by Bishops Thomas Rattray, Robert Keith, and William Dunbar. Elected by the clergy of Fife, 1743. Chosen Primus in 1757, on the death of Bishop Keith. (Keith: *An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, 1824 ed., pp. 547-548).

47. WILLIAM FALCONAR (1708?-1784).

Minister of a chapel at Forres. Consecrated, Sept. 10, 1741, at Alloa, by Bishops Thomas Rattray, Robert Keith, and William Dunbar. He was first appointed to the district of Caithness. Re-

moved the following year to that of Moray. Succeeded Bishop White as Primus in 1761. In 1776, he received Arthur Petrie as his Coadjutor. Elected to Edinburgh. He was a long time very infirm. (Keith: *An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, 1824 ed., pp. 528-529, 542).

48. JAMES RAIT (d. 1777).

Son of William Rait, minister of Monikie. Presbyter in Dundee.

A highly respected character. Oct. 4, 1742: consecrated bishop by Bishops Thomas Rattray, Robert Keith, and Robert White. Given superintendency of Brechin. A learned correspondent, quoted in Keith, says:—"I know nothing more than that he possessed strong good sense, had a very dignified manner when performing his Episcopal offices, and that he was a celebrated preacher, — preaching without notes till he became a very old man. His charges to the youth whom he confirmed, he delivered without notes and without hesitation, long after he was eighty years of age."

(Keith: *An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, 1824 ed., p. 544).

49. JOHN ALEXANDER (d. 1776).

Presbyter at Alloa. Chosen by the clergy at Dunkeld to succeed Bishop Rattray on his death. Consecrated at Edinburgh, Aug. 9, 1743, by Bishops Robert Keith, Robert White, William Falconar, and James Rait. The small chapel at Alloa was bequeathed by him to his successors in that town. According to the appendix to Keith's Catalogue (1824 ed.), "the reputation of Bishop Alexander still lives in the Church; and he continues to be spoken of by those who knew him, as a person of apostolical simplicity, piety, and benevolence." He died, "as he had lived, in the faith and fear of God, and in peace with all men."

(Keith: *An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, 1824 ed., pp. 539-540).

50. ANDREW GERARD (d. Oct. 7, 1767).

Presbyter in Aberdeen. While a deacon, chaplain in the house of young Balgowan; afterwards in the house of Lord Nairne. Unanimously elected Bishop of Aberdeen. Consecrated at Cupar in Fife, July 17, 1747, by Bishops Robert White, William Falconar, James Rait, and John Alexander.

(John Dowden: *The Bishops of Scotland*, p. 408).

51. ROBERT FORBES (1708-Nov. 18, 1775).

M. A., Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1726. Episcopal minister at Leith, 1735. Arrested as a Jacobite, Sept. 7, 1745. Confined till May 29, 1746. Elected Bishop of Ross and Caithness, 1769, though still a Jacobite. He had been consecrated at Cupar in Fife, June 24, 1762, by Bishops William Falconar, John Alexander, and Andrew Gerard. The distance of his charge seems not to have prevented him from fulfilling the duties which attached to it. He published "The Lyon in Mourning" (1747-1775). His "Journals" were edited by the Rev. J. B. Craven, in 1886.

(Dictionary of National Biography, XIX., 409; Keith: An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops, 1824 ed., p. 550).

52. ROBERT KILGOUR (1714-March 22, 1790).

Presbyter at Peterhead, where he continued to reside after being elected bishop. Elected as successor to Bishop Gerard, Aug. 16, 1768, by a fair majority of the presbyters of Aberdeen. His election confirmed. Considered at Cupar in Fife, Sept. 21, 1768, by Bishop William Falconar (Primus), Bishop James Rait, and Bishop John Alexander. Chosen Primus, Sept. 25, 1782, in the room of Falconar, who had resigned. Participated in the consecration of Samuel Seabury, 1784. Resigned, 1786, to Skinner the superintendence of the whole Diocese except Peterhead.

53. CHARLES ROSE (d. Apr., 1791).

Presbyter at Down. Consecrated, Aug. 24, 1774, Bishop of Dunblane, by Bishops Robert Forbes, William Falconar, and James Rait. Succeeded Bishop Alexander in Dunkeld, where he remained till his death. His consecration took place at Forfar.

(Keith: An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops, 1824 ed., p. 540).

54. ARTHUR PETRIE (d. 1787).

Minister of a chapel at Micklefolla in the Diocese of Aberdeen. Consecrated at Dundee, June 27, 1777, as Bishop Coadjutor of Moray, by Bishops William Falconar, James Rait, Robert Kilgour, and Charles Rose. Appointed Bishop of Ross and Caithness, 1778. Soon afterwards entrusted with the sole charge of Moray. One of the consecrators of Samuel Seabury, 1784.

(Keith: An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops, 1824 ed., p. 542).

55. JOHN SKINNER (May 17, 1744-July 13, 1816).

Son of John Skinner (1721-1807), song writer, and Episcopal minister of Longside, Aberdeenshire (1742), who had been imprisoned for preaching (1753), and corresponded with Robert Burns, and who had published an "Ecclesiastical History of Scotland." John Skinner, Jr., studied at Marischal College, Aberdeen. Ordained, 1763, by Bishop Andrew Gerard. Episcopalian minister in Aberdeenshire; in charge of congregations at Chaplehall and Bernie. Consecrated as Coadjutor to Bishop Kilgour, Sept. 25, 1782. One of the consecrators of Samuel Seabury. Bishop of Aberdeen, 1786-1816. Primus, 1788. Obtained the removal of penal restrictions on the Scottish Episcopal Church, 1792; and effected union of it with the Scottish Anglican congregation, 1804. Published theological treatises, and "Theological Works," with a life of his father.

He was consecrated in the chapel of the Rev. Alexander Luther-muir, near Laurencekirk, by Bishops Robert Kilgour, Charles Rose, and Arthur Petrie. He had been elected by the clergy of Aberdeen as Coadjutor and successor of Bishop Kilgour. It was in Bishop Skinner's Chapel at Aberdeen, Nov. 14, 1784, that Samuel Seabury was consecrated.

(John Dowden: *The Bishops of Scotland*, p. 409; *Dictionary of National Biography*, LII., 343).

56. SAMUEL SEABURY (Nov. 30, 1729-Feb. 25, 1796).

First bishop of the American Episcopal Church. Born at North Groton, Conn. Graduated at Yale College, 1748. Began the study of medicine; and went to Edinburgh to complete his medical studies, where he became acquainted with a remnant of the ancient Church of Scotland. Ordained deacon by the Bishop of Lincoln, Dec. 21, 1753; and priest two days later at London. Arrived at New Brunswick, New Jersey, as missionary, 1754. Rector at Jamaica, Long Island, 1757-1767; and at Westchester, New York, from 1767. Loyal to the British cause in the Revolutionary War. Wrote a series of controversial pamphlets. He was seized by an armed band, removed to Connecticut, and held prisoner for six weeks. Upon being passed through the British lines, he retired to New York, where he supported himself in part by the practice of medicine, served as chaplain of the King's American regiment, and maintained his loyalty till the end of the war. In 1783, he was elected bishop by the clergy of Connecticut, and proceeded to England for ordination. This was refused by the Archbishop of Canterbury, because of certain complications with the civil oath of allegiance; so he

turned to Scotland, where he was consecrated at Aberdeen, Nov. 14, 1784, by Bishops Robert Kilgour, Arthur Petrie, and John Skinner. He returned to Connecticut, 1785; and his jurisdiction was extended to Rhode Island, upon invitation. Presided over the General Convention of 1789. He united with the American bishops consecrated in England in the consecration of the first Bishop of Maryland, Thomas J. Claggett. Consequently no bishop in the United States has been consecrated without deriving his prerogatives both through the Scottish and Anglican lines of descent. (The New Schaff-Herzog Religious Encyclopedia, X., 315-316; large bibliography).



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